



# CLARION

VOL. 14, no. 1 (issue no. 45)

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MARCH, 1997

## WHO WAS... OUR MOST BELOVED PRESIDENT?



Check it out on page 7



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# *President's Message*

There are many reasons for my being involved in PAN, but the first and foremost reason is the active members. They have a vision, a dream - and are willing to undertake any task along the way to achieve the goal of making PAN the very best organization. We truly have an outstanding organization, and as we continue to expand we are in need of more active members. I urge you to get involved. We can use your expertise, and you can have the satisfaction of



giving something back to further this wonderful hobby.

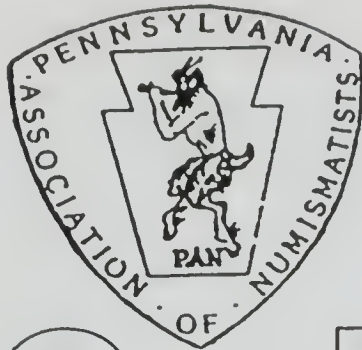
Work is well underway for our May 9-11, 1997 Coin Convention. A quarterly meeting of PAN will be held at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 5, during the C.P.N.A. Coin Show, being held at Lancaster's Farm & Home Center. All are welcome.

The "Coins for A's" program has been an overwhelming success, according to our Chairman, Don Carlucci. So much so that right now we are in need of more donations of material to continue the program. Donations of coins and requests for donation forms may be addressed to PAN, 401 Meadow Street, Cheswick, PA 15024.

My thanks go to our "CLARION" Editor, Dick Duncan, for writing the President's Message for the December, 1996 issue. His sterling words were a big help to me during the early stages of recovering from my heart attack. I also wish to thank you all for your kind words and encouragement for a speedy recovery. I am progressing very well, and soon hope to be back at full speed.

I hope to see you all at our Lancaster meeting in April, and at our Coin Convention at Monroeville in May.

Richard E. Cross  
President



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## MONEY TALKS: The Numismatic Radio Show

**MONEY TALKS** is a one-minute radio spot produced by the A.N.A. in Colorado Springs. They run daily, and each covers a different topic related to coins, medals, tokens or paper money. It began in October, 1992, and now reaches about 100 stations across the U.S.

If you'd like to hear the show on your local airwaves, write to your public broadcasting station and request **MONEY TALKS**. It's provided free of charge. For info, contact Education Director, Am. Numis. Assn., 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colo. Springs, CO 80903. (Phone (719) 632-2646)

.....

This one was broadcast July 12, 1996:

### CHINESE HELL NOTES

by Chris Shappell

Even before the development of money, people have been looking for ways to provide financially for the dead. The ancient Egyptians buried their Pharaohs with untold riches. The Greeks buried their dead with a coin to pay the mythological figure, Charon, to ferry the soul across the River Styx into eternity. But it was the Chinese who found that money makes the world - even the after-world - go round.

The Chinese view of the after-life is of a world not much different from our own. It's a pleasant place, but one where people must still work and provide for themselves. The Chinese also have a strong belief in the family, and feel that the relatives who remain behind in this world must help provide financial support for their departed loved ones.

How can money be sent from this world to the after-world? Not even Western Union, nor our beloved Post Office, could deliver that kind of package. If, as some believe, incense reaches the after-world when it's burned - the same should be true of paper money - it reaches the dead when it's burned.

Any good survivor who's strapped for cash is faced with a dilemma: If he

burns real money, there's obviously less money to provide for his living family. But if he doesn't care for his ancestors, then he's a disrespectful son. What's the solution? How about imitation paper money? "Hell Money."

Hell notes are truly the money of the dead. They're printed by private individuals, backed by fictitious banks. Values range from a few dollars - or Yuan - to several thousand. But the purchaser of the notes probably didn't pay more than a dollar for the entire stack. Hell notes are valueless. Only the dead can use them as money.

Technology now enters the picture. Seeing the burning of perhaps millions of these notes as a waste of natural resources, Chinese officials are urging mourners to use a single blank check written to the deceased. One bank in Taiwan even offers imitation credit cards, ones that can't be used in this world - issued only to the dead.

And why, for heaven sakes, is it called "Hell Money"? It seems that 19th century Christian missionaries to China observed the practice and told the Chinese that since their relatives were not baptized, they were spending the after-life in hell.

This has been "Money Talks." Today's program was written by Chris Shappell and underwritten by members of the Professional Numismatists Guild, whose motto is "Knowledge, Integrity, Responsibility."



# OUR MOST BELOVED PRESIDENT

by Dick Duncan

## Washington?

If you took a poll to determine who was our most beloved President, George Washington might come close, but he was a striking “leader type,” one who might be called patrician. In other words, he commanded respect as a General and the “Father of our Country” ...but the common man was not likely to feel a kinship with him. Perhaps he was just too far above the average person.

## Jefferson?

Thomas Jefferson is another man to whom our country is indebted. Certainly, we must revere the person who wrote our sacred Declaration of Independence. It's interesting to note the epitaph that he himself selected to be on his tomb (indicating what he felt were his most important contributions - which, incidentally did not include the presidency):

*‘Author of the Declaration of Independence; of the Statute for Relig-*

*ious Liberty in Virginia, and Founder of the University of Virginia.’*

Jefferson was a genius - known for brilliance, learning, and outstanding qualities as a writer.

But this scholar was also seen to be shy and bookish. He spoke quietly, so that he could hardly be heard from a podium. And he had contradictions. For example, he was against slavery, yet he owned slaves. Like Washington, he was far from a “commoner.” Most likely, the brilliance of Jefferson put him too far above the common citizen to be looked upon as an equal ...or a beloved friend.

## A Rail Splitter

Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, was a true commoner. He had very little formal education, he was self-taught, to a great extent - and a product of this country's frontier. Also, he was far from the image of a “matinee idol.” Let's face it - he was homely. And, best of all, he

himself knew it, and could laugh at himself.



### “Mr. President”

There's a story that “Old Abe” may have told on himself. (Incidentally, that nickname was used by the public -but anyone speaking directly to him never said “Abe” but addressed him as Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. President.)

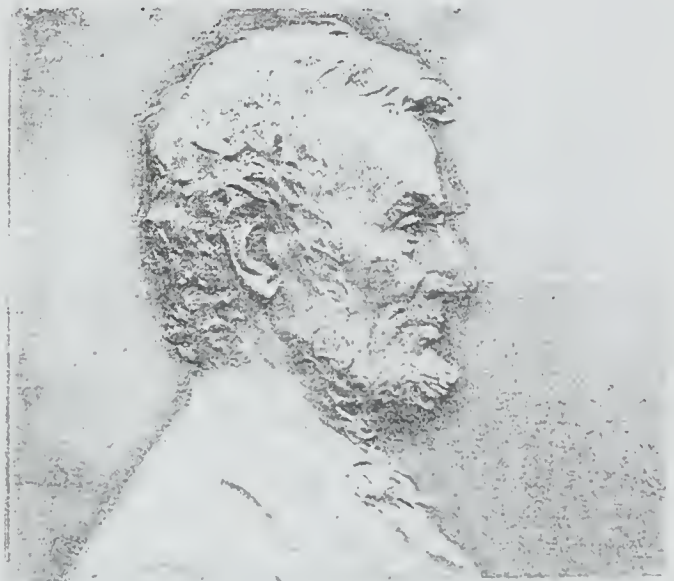
Supposedly, Abe told a man, “I’ll have to shoot you!” Asked why, Abe said, “I was told once that if I ever found a man homelier than me, I should shoot him.” The gentleman promptly replied, “Well, if I am homelier than you, I reckon you’d better shoot me.”

### Beloved

In any case, he was clearly a

man of the people - which he displayed in his actions as well as his words. He was taller than most people (as was George Washington) - 6 feet 4 inches - so people obviously looked up to him. But his life began in poverty, he worked with his hands as he grew up, went hunting for food...and would read every book he could find.

But he also had many disappointments in his life. In short, he was a person with many of the same trials and tribulations as you and me. Lincoln was undoubtedly our most beloved President.



This bust was made by Victor Brenner for the centennial of Lincoln's birth. It was the model for the Lincoln Cent - the first circulating U.S. coin showing an actual person, rather than “Liberty.”



### First on a Coin

As most U.S. coin collectors should know, before our first coins were minted, George Washington made it clear that he didn't want his portrait on our money. He felt that such a practice was the sign of a monarchy. Thus, a symbol of liberty was used for more than 100 years - with no actual person, living or dead, being portrayed on our circulating coinage.

As a sidelight, people also didn't quite know what to call our Chief Executive at the beginning. Should he be addressed as "Your Excellency," or something of that nature? We can't be certain, but it's likely that Washington decided the name, "Mr. President" was just fine.

When our leaders finally decided to show a real person on one of our circulating coins, Lincoln was the clear choice. Appropriately, the choice of coin was the commoner's pocket change - the lowly cent - and its first date of issue was 1909, exactly 100 years after the birth of our beloved Abraham Lincoln.

### Pennsylvania Connection

His ancestors lived in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Before that, they apparently emigrated from England in the 1600s, and their first dwelling in North American may have been in Hingham, Mass. - although this family's origins are difficult to trace back.

### His Heritage

After Berks County, PA, the family of Thomas Lincoln (Abe's father) moved to Rockingham County, VA, and then to Hardin (now Larue) County, KY. Abe said at one time that early members of his family were Quakers. In any case, Thomas was nearly illiterate - as was his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. If the background of Abe's father seems sketchy, the history of his mother is more so.

### Who was Nancy Hanks?

Today, almost nothing definite is known about the background of Nancy Hanks, and even her personal habits and qualities can only be surmised. Clearly, however, she was a frontier woman - and the life of such a woman was certainly one full of

poverty and hardship.

Abraham was born in a log cabin (You knew that, right?) in Hardin County, KY. When he was seven, the family moved across the Ohio River to Indiana. There, the log cabin might have been recalled fondly, because their first winter was spent in a crude lean-to, with one side entirely open to the bitter weather. The next year, Thomas built another cabin - with no floor but the dirt, and no windows. Here, Abraham's mother became sick, and without any medical attention, she died in 1818.

#### A New Mother

The next year, Abe's father, Thomas, married a widow from Kentucky with three children. Her name was Sarah Bush Johnson. Abe soon developed a close bond of affection for his stepmother, a closeness that lasted throughout his life.

#### The Frontier Life

Abe and his boyhood friends had to work very hard - clearing land, plowing, planting and harvesting, as well as cutting wood for fences and cooking...

and hunting for the food that would be cooked and eaten. His schooling was intermittent - a very short time with whatever teacher might be nearby.

#### A Zest for Learning

It was the same for all area children - except that others didn't miss the schooling, while Abe was never satisfied with his meager education. He'd try to find books everywhere, and then devour their contents. He read the family Bible several times, and stayed up very late on many occasions to read by candlelight. His love of books seems almost legendary - one story being that he husked a huge quantity of corn in order to borrow a book...another that he walked about 18 miles to get a book to borrow and read.

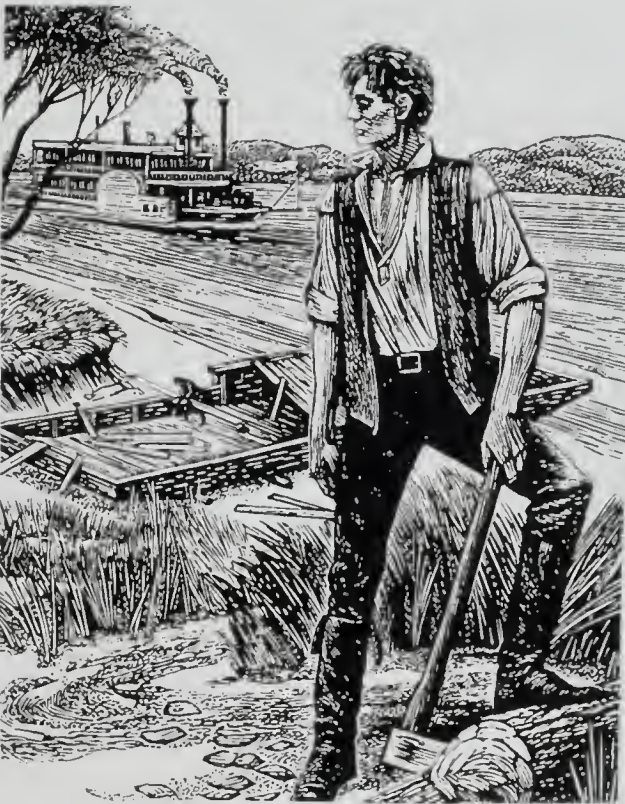
#### Favorite Books

In addition to the Bible, his favorite books as he grew up appear to have been *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Aesop's Fables* and *Robinson Crusoe*. And in his "spare time," Abe taught himself useful things such as history, grammar, mathematics and surveying. He clearly had a zest for learning.



### ...But Not a "Dull Boy"

His life was not all work. Among his enjoyments, Abraham took part in storytelling, debating and typical frontier recreations - wrestling, weight lifting and woodchopping contests. And he certainly got pleasure out of sitting with friends, discussing politics and swapping tall tales.



### Down the Big River

His first long trip away from the family came at age 19, when he helped sail a flatboat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. When he got back, his father was ready to move west again, to an area near Decatur, Illinois. Abe helped

them move, which entailed clearing land and building another cabin - but after that, he struck out on his own at age 21.

### On His Own

He got to New Salem, Illinois, where he found a job with a store owner named Denton Offut. This led to another trip down the Mississippi - helping Offut build a flatboat, load it up with provisions, and again set sail for New Orleans. He took a steamboat north again to New Salem. There, he did odd jobs, tended store, did surveying and served as postmaster. He also tried running a store himself, with disastrous results. Abe was not a businessman.

### Heavy Debts

In fact, he soon had accumulated so many debts that it took fifteen years to pay them off. But pay them off he did, even though he was only in Salem, Illinois for six years, 1831-37.

### Love...and Law

It was in Salem that he met and courted Ann Rutledge. They became engaged, but very soon thereafter a sudden illness was to end their plans as it caused her death.



It was also in Salem that he began to study law, reading books on the subject at night and between his labors of the day.

And in spite of his debts, he became a leader in the community. He was elected Captain of a volunteer company that traveled to fight in the Black Hawk Indian War. And in 1834, he was elected to the Illinois state legislature.

After his first term in the legislature, Lincoln was admitted to the bar. He undoubtedly looked like a "Hayseed" to the city folk - clothes that didn't quite fit the ungainly and homely 6 foot 4 inch frame, and they were generally unpressed...often somewhat soiled.

But no one could accuse him of being a "Dandy" with big-city airs. His countenance was rugged and his expression usually sad - but the frontier image would suddenly become bright and friendly when he would speak or tell one of his favorite stories.

In 1837, he moved to Spring-

field. Anyone studying the life of Lincoln is struck by the many setbacks and disappointments in his life.

In Springfield, Illinois, he proposed to a woman named Mary Owens, but was rejected. Then, Mary Todd entered his life. Her background was very different. She was used to good manners, fine clothes and spending money casually - none of which fit the lifestyle of Abe. She was also well educated, and she spoke French. Her ancestors included governors and generals, with a great uncle who was Secretary of the Navy. Lincoln's formal education covered a period of less than 12 months, and his family tree had no celebrities in its branches. But maybe Mary Todd could see a spark of greatness in him.

#### A Disastrous Marriage

They became engaged. Shortly afterwards, however, Lincoln apparently saw how different they were, and realized they were not likely to be happy together. He wrote her a letter to this effect, and said he didn't love her enough for them to be

married. He gave that letter to a friend to deliver - but the friend tore it up and said that Abe must go and tell her in person.

When Lincoln said he didn't want to marry her, Mary began to cry. That broke down his resolve. He took her in his arms, kissed her and said he was sorry.

The wedding was set. It was to be on January 1, 1841. A cake was baked, the preacher and guests were on hand...but Abe Lincoln didn't appear. It's reported that he became sick in both mind and body. Friends found him the next morning, mumbling incoherently. He apparently even considered suicide. He wrote a letter to a friend, a former law partner who was in Congress. Some of the words in that letter read:

*I am now the most miserable man living. If what I feel were equally distributed to the whole human family, there would not be one cheerful face on earth.*

Abe avoided her after that. It was almost two years before

Lincoln even saw Mary Todd again. Then, it's reported that a self-appointed matchmaker in Springfield decided it was Abe's "duty" to marry her. They were brought together, and the marriage took place.



Mary Todd, pictured not long after her marriage to Abraham Lincoln in 1842.

### Spousal Abuse!

One of the (many) sad stories associated with that marriage: They lived in a boarding house in Springfield after the wed-



## **HELP NEEDED!**

We urgently need some **HELP** at the May 9-11 PAN Convention in Monroeville. We begin setting up the room early on Thurs. May 8. **HELP** is needed to arrange tables - for the dealers, display area and entrance information area.

If you can be in the Monroeville area that day and can spare an hour or two, we'd truly welcome **YOUR HELP**. The hard-working chaps in charge of lights and cases could also use **YOUR HELP** - later that afternoon.

And don't forget Sunday! It requires almost as much work to dismantle everything.

**Thanks for YOUR HELP.** This is your organization -and your contribution of work helps PAN to become the best state organization on the east coast!

Please contact Kathy Sarosi at 814-535-5766 or 800-334-1163 to volunteer **YOUR HELP**.

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ding, and the owner of the house swore this was true. One morning, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were having breakfast with other boarders when Abe said something that made his wife angry. She promptly picked up her cup of hot coffee and threw it in his face. Abe did not respond, as the landlady brought a washcloth and wiped off his face and clothes.

There were many other incidents that revealed the true character of their unhappy marriage. Probably the most logical explanation for such incidents: Mary Todd was mentally ill, and this would become more obvious as she neared the end of her life.

Another of the endearing qualities about Abraham Lincoln is that he patiently endured his unhappy life without revealing his true state of mind or criticizing his partner to anyone. It was a union lasting 23 years.

### His Profession

Legend has a way of getting in the way of the facts. One of these is that he was a simple

country lawyer. He actually became partners with some of the best attorneys in Illinois, and he steadily gained in stature to become one of the best in the state. In later years, he was also employed by many of the top firms in the state - such as the big railroads and McCormick Harvester Company.

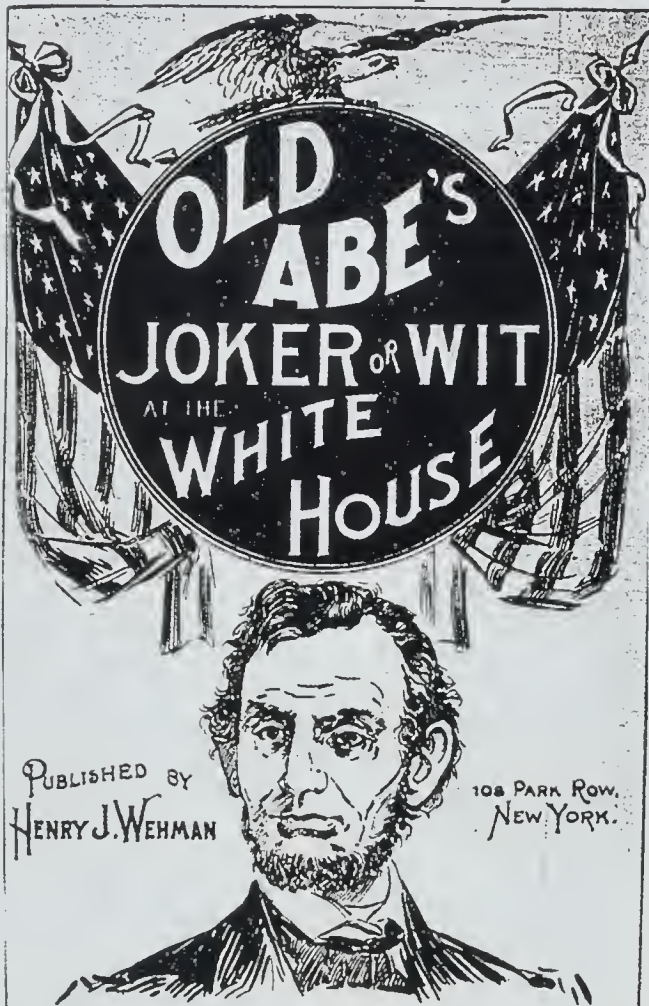


Lincoln's first photo, age 37, in 1846, after he had been elected to Congress.

### Elected to Congress

Lincoln was a Whig, the minority party in Illinois, and his four

years in the state legislature were not remarkable. He generally followed the party line.



In those Victorian times, Abe's humor wasn't always an asset. Incidentally, Henry Wehman put out this joke book - to make money - but its jokes didn't include a single one that Abe had told! In 1846, he was elected to Congress, defeating a Methodist minister, Peter Cartwright. The Whigs were also a minority party in the nation. In Washington, Lincoln again followed the party line, generally, and his single term there did not seem to foretell his later role as

the country's chief executive.

His stand on slavery had been established when he was in the Illinois legislature. That institution, he said, "was founded on both injustice and bad policy." Some of his actions in Congress were, he knew, unpopular back at home - for example, censuring Pres. Polk for starting the Mexican War-which he termed "unnecessary and unconstitutional." He didn't run for re-election to Congress.

#### "Through with Politics!"

At the 1848 Whig convention, he supported Zachary Taylor for president. Then, he made speeches throughout New England for the party. In the election, there was a sweeping Democrat victory- even in his own district in Illinois. This may have contributed to his announcing that he was through with politics.

#### Champion of Freedom

That decision to forego any future political activity ended with passage of the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise and opened the way to a



possible widespread extension of slavery.

He was still a Whig when he responded to Stephen Douglas on the slavery question in 1854 - strongly denouncing the idea. In the next year, he tried for a position in the Illinois Senate, but the Whig ticket was not strong enough to elect him. He was getting closer to the views of the Republican Party, when that party was formed in 1856, and spoke at that party's organizing meeting that year.

#### A Republican

Shortly afterwards, Lincoln received 110 votes at the Republican National Convention for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Their "flag bearer" for President was John Fremont. Although Fremont didn't succeed in the 1856 election (He was defeated by the Democrat, James Buchanan of Lancaster, PA), Lincoln emerged from that campaign as the clear leader of the Illinois Republicans.

Lincoln turned his attention almost entirely to the issue of slavery after the Dred Scott

decision on 1857.

#### The Dred Scott Case

The slave of an army surgeon, Dr. John Emerson, Scott was taken from Missouri, a slave state, to Illinois and Minnesota. After two years there, he was taken back to Missouri - where Scott (after Emerson's death) sued for his liberty. His argument was that his residence in free areas should qualify him to be a free man. The case went to the U.S. Supreme Court, which in a mixed decision said that Scott was not a citizen of Missouri and thus couldn't bring suit in the Federal Courts. The decision also said that Congress had no power to restrict slavery in the territories. Southern pro-slavery folks felt this was a victory for them, demanding a slave code for territories...while anti-slavery forces denounced the decision and rallied behind the new Republican Party.

#### "A House Divided..."

In June, 1858, Lincoln made his famous speech at the Republican convention - when he was nominated for the Senate.

"A house divided against itself



cannot stand,” he proclaimed. “I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall - but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.”

His opponent for the Senate was Stephen Douglas, and in debates, he repeated this theme -- and lost the Senate race, but his words were read across the country. They set the stage for his Presidential nomination. He was still a conservative on Slavery. That is, he strongly opposed the Dred Scott decision permitting slavery in the territories regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants. But he was not an abolitionist, nor did he oppose the entrance of new slave states into the Union as long as the majority of those states' inhabitants desired it.

#### A Safe Candidate?

He reiterated his position from the Douglas debates in speeches across the midwest in 1859, and in early 1860, a speech at New York City's Cooper Institute introduced him to citizens

of the eastern states. He did not attend the convention in Chicago, but a great many supporters were there. He was a strong candidate for President because his conservative views didn't offend any large groups. On the first ballot, he received 102 votes to 173 (and a half) for Seward. The second ballot brought practically a tie. The third vote resulted in a landslide for Lincoln.

#### A Silent Campaign

Lincoln had not been a “dark horse” at the convention, and his views were well known throughout the country in the ensuing campaign. He chose to make no speeches, but stayed in Springfield, silently, during the time prior to the national vote. This may have frightened Southerners as to his ultimate intentions -although they were not likely to support him, in any case.

#### Winner - in the North

In the election, Lincoln carried every northern state except New Jersey. He didn't win a single electoral vote from the South. The popular vote was

1,866,452 for Lincoln; 1,375,157 for Stephen Douglas; 847,953 for John Breckenridge; and 590,631 for John Bell. Abe was clearly a minority president, and the Republicans had failed to gain a majority in either the Senate or House of Representatives. It was obvious the nation needed an exceptional leader!

### Dark Days

Between the election and the inauguration, Southern states were seceding from the Union - and Lincoln continued to be silent. He did not encourage plans for a compromise between the two sides, nor did he give any assurance to Southerners that he would not interfere with slavery where it existed.

### The Inevitable War

Perhaps he recognized the inevitability of the conflict. In a letter to Gen. Winfield Scott, he said the General should be prepared to "hold or retake" federal property throughout the Union. Immediately prior to the inauguration, Lincoln did state repeatedly that although he would try to stop the secession movement, he would not

interfere with slavery in the states. In his inaugural address, he pleaded for preservation of the Union.

After being sworn in, Lincoln immediately ordered the provisioning of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. (which his Cabinet advised against), and took action on his own authority (as Congress was not yet in session) when Southerners fired on Sumter. He called out state militias, announced a blockade of Charleston, and ordered expenditures of money far beyond his legal authority. Because of asserting his power in this way, many called him a dictator - but today, aided by the hindsight of history, we would say he acted with a great deal of restraint.

With tremendous pressures and crises surrounding him, Lincoln continued to wield great power while not allowing it to affect his character - one of very few such leaders in all of history. He remained modest in his own desires, above the inevitable petty politics, and

tolerant of his enemies.

### Few Real Friends

And the pressures were enormous. His own cabinet seemed to have no faith in him. His Secretary of State, William Seward, even suggested to Lincoln that he be given the authority to make decisions and decide policies.

The Secretary of Treasury, Salmon Chase, was obviously eager to be President himself. Most Democrats were opposed to Lincoln's conduct of the war, the Republican radicals wanted the South to be punished, abolitionists insisted that all slaves be freed immediately, and Northerners known as "Copperheads" were united in opposing the war entirely.

Congress, through its Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, constantly meddled in military decisions, and sometimes even tried to take over the President's power to appoint commanders. Maybe the latter was understandable, considering that Lincoln did have great difficulty in finding

successful commanders.

Most of the Generals he trusted with power tried to play politics, and at the same time were unable to be victorious on the battlefield.

### General Mayhem!

The list of failures included George McClellan, Irvin McDowell, John Pope, Joseph Hooker (plagued throughout history as his name became synonymous with camp follower prostitutes), and George Meade. Even the final, successful choice, Ulysses S. Grant, was attacked long after his appointment because of his slow progress and high casualties (not to mention his fondness for the bottle).

### Save the Union!

Throughout the storms of criticism and antagonism, Lincoln held fast to his main goal: to save the Union. To those who wanted to announce immediate freedom for all slaves (which could have lost support from border states), he replied:

*"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without*



*freeing any slave, I would do it; If I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."*

Thus, his first Emancipation Proclamation, issued Sept. 22, 1852, was not sweeping by any means. It applied only to the states in the Confederacy. When he again declared emancipation, Jan. 1, 1863, it contained provisions for compensating slaveowners in states that had remained loyal.

He was walking a very fine line between many different factions. He wanted all sides to recognize and appreciate his interpretation of the war - that it was a struggle for survival of the nation's democracy. In his Gettysburg Address, he proclaimed this objective to the world in unforgettable words:

*Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*

*Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can*

*long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.*

*But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.*

*It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

(That speech is such a classic we just couldn't leave it out.)

Incidentally, it's this author's opinion that this speech left us with the name, "Civil War," for a conflict that had been called, "The War Between the States," or "The War of the Rebellion."

Of course, we all know that his words, "The world will little note



nor long remember what we say here..." proved to be his least prophetic phrase.



At the time this photo was taken, the Lincolns had lost two sons - including Willie (in barely-visible portrait on the wall). Tad (at the right) died a few years later. Standing at the left is their oldest son, Robert. Their only child who reached adulthood, he was born in 1843, dying in 1926, at age 82.



Here is Lincoln with his two young secretaries, John Nickolay (left), who had been Editor of an Illinois newspaper, and John Hay, who had practiced law in Illinois. After Lincoln's death, they gathered historical and biographical material, and published a 10-volume biography on Abraham Lincoln in 1890.

### The Family "At Home"

Back at the White House, Mary and Abraham had sons - four of them - but no daughters. And two of the sons died early in their lives - Edward in his infancy, and William ("Willie") in the White House in 1862, at the age of 11.

### Goats in the House!

As parents, Mary and Abe had their shortcomings, because the boys were rambunctious



and undisciplined. Perhaps it was difficult to be strict at a time when life seemed so fragile and temporary. Families were split and decimated by the war, and their children were passing on from seemingly incurable diseases.

Their oldest son, Robert, was away at Harvard University during most of Lincoln's term as President. In the White House, Willie and Tad (nickname for Thomas) had many animals, including goats. And, would you believe it? Yes, those goats were often found in the "Executive Mansion."

Of course, it may not have looked much like a mansion in those days - particularly when the family moved in. When the Lincolns arrived, the house was so run down that Congress appropriated \$20,000 to fix it up. We're sorry to report that Mrs. Lincoln - in her free-spending ways - overspent that amount by \$6,700.

As you might imagine, the press was critical...and the

President exploded! He said it was truly disgraceful to spend so much..."for this damned old house, when the soldiers cannot have blankets."

### Souvenirs

Another problem: Visitors to the White House often decided they wanted to take home souvenirs - so they would cut pieces from drapes or carpets!

Social events at the White House were also subject to criticism - and it probably was painful to Mary Todd Lincoln that she could not throw lavish parties during wartime. But after Willie died, the critics were silenced, the house was dark for months of mourning... and Mrs. Lincoln was never the same again.

### A Second Term

Lincoln was re-nominated at the Republican Convention on the first ballot, with Andrew Johnson of Tennessee running for Vice-President. The Democrats also nominated their candidate on the first ballot - Gen. George McClellan, who ran with George Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President. That party was



running on a peace platform.

As late as August, Lincoln himself believed that he would probably lose. Some advisors proposed that the election be postponed until after the war. Lincoln strongly opposed this, saying that "if the rebellion could force us to postpone or forego a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us."

### Party Divisions

Diverse factions of the Republican Party were another substantial problem. Radicals wanted to remove Lincoln because of his forgiving attitude toward the South. Another group, led by Horace Greeley, demanded Lincoln be sidetracked so that peace negotiations could be initiated to end the war.

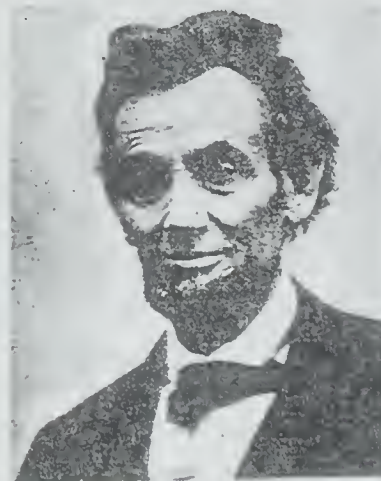
But Union successes were finally adding up. Gen. Sherman's victory at Atlanta, Sheridan's gains in the Shenandoah Valley and Grant's progress in the direction of Richmond - plus fear of a victory by the Democrats - won a close vote. The

electoral vote, however, was about 91% in favor of Lincoln.

Lincoln's second Inaugural Address, another great speech, proposed getting the South back into the Union smoothly and rapidly..."with malice toward none" and "charity for all."

### A Tragic Loss

Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant on April 9, 1865, ending the war. Lincoln's plans for a return to peace were not to be, however. John Wilkes Booth, an actor, shot him at Ford's Theatre in Washington on April 14. Lincoln died the next day. Jefferson Davis noted, later, that with his death the South had in reality suffered a great loss.



Photography was developed in his lifetime - fortunately - so people of today know what he looked like. This photo was taken four days before his death.

Information Sources: Collier's Encyclopedia; Facts About the Presidents, Joseph N. Kane; Every Four Years (Smithsonian Expo. Books), Robert C. Post; Pictorial History of Amer. Presidents, John & Alice Durant; America's First Ladies, Betty B. Caroli; Little Known Facts About Well Known People, Dale Carnegie.

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*Gerald T. Krupa - Numismatist*

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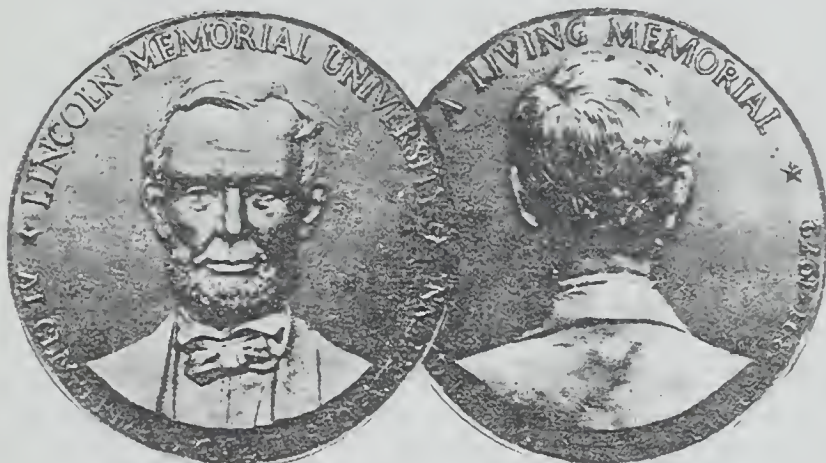
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### Lincoln Addenda

In 1972, Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tenn. observed its Diamond Anniversary on Lincoln's birthday by issuing the unusual medal pictured here - showing his face on the obverse, and the back of his head on the reverse.

Undoubtedly, they realized they had to do something different - because Abe's been written about, and been on more medals, than anyone!

## Show Calendar

Mar. 8,9, Indiana, PA -Indiana Coin Club Show, Best Western Univ. Inn, 1845 Wayne Ave., Rte. 119 S.

Mar. 8,9, York, PA - York Coin Club Show, Springetts Fire Hall, 3031 E. Market St.

Mar. 15,16 - Clark's Summit, PA - Scranton Coin Club Show, Ramada Inn, Rte. 6 & Rte. 11.

Apr. 5,6 - Lancaster, PA - Central PA Numis. Show, Farm & Home Center, Rte. 72 at Rte. 30.

May 4,5 - Hershey, PA - Hershey Coin Club Show, PA Natl. Guard Armory, 1720 E. Caracas Ave.

May 9-11 - Monroeville, PA -  
PAN CONVENTION, Pittsburgh Expo Mart, Business Route 22 (PA Turnpike Exit 6).

May 17,18 - Chambersburg, PA - Friendly Coin Club Show, Holiday Inn, Exit 5 of I-81

May 31 - Lancaster, PA - Red Rose Coin Club Show, Farm & Home Center, Rte. 72 at Rte. 30.

July 30-Aug. 3 - New York, N.Y. - Amer. Numis. Assn. Natl. Convention, Marriott Marquis Hotel 1535 Broadway.



# The Remarkable Life of Gen. Daniel B. Strickler

by Dick Duncan

Daniel Strickler was truly a lifelong leader - athlete, Eagle Scout, Scoutmaster, honor student, and Class Pres. at both Columbia High School (Lancaster County) and Cornell University, where he earned a law degree. A military leader during four conflicts - the Mexican Border, World Wars I and II, and Korea - he was long associated with the Pennsylvania National Guard's 28th Infantry Division.

## **Severely Wounded**

As a Lieutenant in World War I, he commanded a machine gun company. He was severely wounded, and blinded for several days by poison gas. After hospital treatment, he refused a desk job that was offered, and returned to the front. Promoted to Captain at age 21, he was the youngest of that Army rank during the war.

## **Liberation of Paris**

In World War II, as Battalion Commander, then Regimental Commander, he fought across France. His unit was hailed in the liberation of Paris. But they moved on through Belgium and were the first troops to enter Germany. His heroic leadership was also demonstrated during the "Battle of the Bulge." Later, during the Korean emergency, he served as Commanding General of the 28th Division, and served NATO under General Eisenhower in Germany.

## **"Fearless"**

Known for physical stamina and fearlessness, he marched with his men rather than commanding from the rear. He received many decorations from the U.S. as well as medals from France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

## **Active Civilian Life**

In civilian life, he practiced law in Lancaster. He was elected



President of the Lancaster Bar Association. He was also active in politics, serving a term as the Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania and in the state House of Representatives. He also received many honors for civic and church leadership. He was a Ruling Elder in his Lancaster church.

In 1992, at age 95, he died and was buried with full military honors in a Lancaster cemetery.

## **Honored on Medal**

Lancaster's Red Rose Coin Club selected General Strickler to be the subject of their 1997 commemorative medal - the 100th anniversary of his birthdate. Produced at the Franklin Mint in 39 mm. size (1-1/2" diameter), they have been issued: 200 in Silver (.999 Fine) and 350 in Bronze. The medal size is the same as the classic Morgan Dollars, and the weight is approximately one ounce.

As this magazine went to press, the club reported that virtually all of the Silver medals had been ordered (sold as a set, with one Silver and one Bronze). If interested in a Bronze medal for \$8. (incl. tax & postage) contact Red Rose Coin Club at P.O. Box 621, Lancaster, PA 17608.

## AU/BU MERCURY DIME ROLL



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GEM BU MS-65.....	\$40.00
GEM BU+ MS-66.....	\$50.00

1940-D Washington Quarter

CH. BU+ MS-64.....	\$60.00
GEM BU MS-65.....	\$70.00
GEM BU+ MS-66.....	\$85.00



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BAG OF \$20 FACE..... **\$160.00**

## 1913 BUFFALO NICKEL PAIR SPECIAL



You receive one each 1913-P TY. 1 (Buffalo on a raised mound) and 1913-P TY. 2 (Buffalo on a plain). Nicely struck, flashy lustrous coins.

SPECIALLY PRICED

PAIR Select BU MS-60.....	<b>\$43.00</b>
PAIR CH. BU MS-63.....	<b>\$55.00</b>
PAIR CH. BU+ MS-64.....	<b>\$80.00</b>
PAIR GEM BU MS-65.....	<b>\$200.00</b>

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1943-P	1945-S	1947-P
1944-P	1946-P	1947-D
1944-D		

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1919	1926	1931	1938	1943
1920	1927	1934	1939	1944
1923	1928	1935	1940	1945

### 14-COIN UNCIRCULATED P-MINT WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR SET

You receive one each:

1934	1937	1940	1943	1946
1935	1938	1941	1944	1947
1936	1939	1942	1945	

### 23-COIN UNCIRCULATED MIXED MINTMARKED MORGAN SILVER DOLLAR SET

You receive one each:

1878	1883	1888	1897	1901
1879	1884	1889	1898	1902
1880	1885	1890	1899	1903
1881	1886	1891	1900	1904
1882	1887	1896		

### 10-COIN UNCIRCULATED P-MINT PEACE SILVER DOLLAR SET

You receive one each:

1921	1923	1925	1927	1934
1922	1924	1926	1928	1935

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5. Guarantee: All items guaranteed genuine. All returns must be by mail. All returns must be postmarked within fifteen (15) days of receipt. All returns of PCGS, NGC, ANACS certified coins must be postmarked within five (5) days of receipt. Any attempted alterations or exemptions of above policy are null and void. Most items can be returned for any reason including grading. No return on bullion-related items. Modern mint items (such as SOL, OLY, Proof sets, etc) are EXCHANGE ONLY. Grading 15 years experience. No warranty expressed or implied is made with respect to descriptions which can and do vary among grading experts. Please do compare our quality with coins you purchase elsewhere. Let us know if you can find comparable quality for less.
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